AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 3, 2000 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 24, 2000

SENATE BILL

No. 1712

Introduced by Senator Polanco

February 23, 2000

An act to amend Section 871 of, to add Section 883 to, and to repeal and add Section 871.5 of, add Sections 871.7 and 883 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to public utilities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1712, as amended, Polanco. Universal telephone service.

The Moore Universal Telephone Service Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish a class of lifeline service necessary to meet minimum residential communications needs and establish rates and charges for that service.

This bill would require the commission, on or before February 1, 2001, to initiate an investigation to examine the current and future definitions of universal service, seeking input from a wide cross section of providers, users, and state agencies, and reporting findings and recommendations to the Legislature. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 871 of the Public Utilities Code 1 is amended to read:
- 871. This article shall be known and may be cited as 3 the Polanco-Moore Universal Telephone Service Act of 4 5 2000.
- 6 SEC. 2. Section 871.5 of the Public Utilities Code is 7 repealed.
- **SEC. 3.** Section 871.5 8
- 9 SECTION 1. Section 871.7 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to read: 10
- 11 871.5.

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- 12 871.7. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 13 following:
- Moore (a) The Universal Telephone Service Act, enacted in 1987, was intended to offer high quality basic 16 telephone service at affordable rates to the greatest number of California residents, become and has important means of achieving universal service service making residential affordable low-income citizens through the creation of a lifeline class of service.
- such as competition and new research (b) Factors 22 technological innovation are resulting in convergence 23 of a variety of telecommunications technologies offering 24 an expanded range telecommunications services to users that incorporate voice, video, and data. These technologies have differing regulatory regimes and jurisdictions.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature 28 29 commission redefine universal telephone service by 30 incorporating, to the extent feasible, two-way send and receive voice, video, and data as components of basic 31 32 service. This incorporation will guarantee equity of access 33 to high-speed networks that will do all of the following: 34 commission initiate a proceeding investigating 35 feasibility of redefining universal telephone service by 36 incorporating two-way voice, video, and data service as components of basic service. It is the Legislature's further 38 intent that, to the extent that the incorporation is feasible,

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equity of high-speed 1 that it promote access to communications networks, the Internet, and other services to the extent that those services provide social benefits that include all of the following:

- (1) Improve Improving the quality of life among the residents of California.
- (2) Expand Expanding access to public and private resources for education, training, and commerce.
- (3) Increase Increasing access to public resources 10 enhancing public health and safety.
- (4) Assist Assisting in bridging the "digital divide" expanded technologies through access to new low-income, disabled, or otherwise disadvantaged 14 Californians.
- traffic (5) Shift Shifting patterns by enabling 16 telecommuting, thereby helping to improve air quality in all areas of the state and mitigating the need for highway expansion.
- (d) For purposes of this section, the term "feasibility" 20 means consistency with all of the following:
 - (1) Technological and competitive neutrality.
- (2) Equitable distribution of the funding for redefined 23 universal telephone service as described in subdivision (c), among all affected consumers and industries.
 - (3) Benefits that justify the costs.

26 SEC. 4.

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- SEC. 2. Section 883 is added to the Public Utilities 28 Code, to read:
 - 883. (a) The commission shall, on or before February 1, 2001, issue an order initiating an investigation and opening a proceeding to examine the current and future definitions of universal service. That proceeding shall include public hearings that encourage participation by a broad and diverse range of interests from all areas of the
- state, including, but not limited to, all of the following: 35
- (1) Consumer groups. 36
- (2) Communication service providers, 37 including all 38 providers of high-speed access services.
- (3) Facilities-based telephone providers. 39

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(4) Information service providers and Internet access providers.

- (5) Rural and urban users.
- 4 (6) Public interest groups.

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- (7) Representatives of small and large businesses and 5 6 industry.
 - (8) Local agencies.
- (9) State agencies, including, but not limited to, all of 8 9 the following:
- (A) The Trade and Commerce Agency. 10
- 11 (B) The Business, Transportation and Housing 12 Agency.
- (C) The State and Consumer Services Agency. 13
 - (D) The Department of Information Technology.
- (E) The State Department of Education. 15
- (F) The State Department of Health Services. 16
- (G) The California State Library. 17
- (10) Colleges and universities. 18
- (b) The objectives of the proceeding set forth in 20 subdivision (a) shall include all of the following:
- (1) To redefine investigate the feasibility of redefining universal service in light of current trends toward accelerated convergence of voice, video, and data, with 24 an emphasis on the role of basic telecommunications and 25 Internet service in the workplace, in the availability of education and workforce training, access to health care, and increased public safety.
- (2) To evaluate the extent to which technological 29 changes are reducing the relevance of prior 30 segmentation across these technologies. changes justify a 31 homogenization of regulations and regulatory iurisdictions.
- 33 (3) To receive broad-based input from a cross section 34 of interested parties and make recommendations on how 35 whether video and data providers can, data, and Internet should be incorporated 36 service providers enhanced Universal Lifeline Service 37 program, 38 specified, including relevant policy recommendations regarding fees and surcharges. regarding regulatory and
- statutory changes and funding options.

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(4) To reevaluate prior definitions of basic service in a manner that will, to the extent feasible, effectively incorporate the latest technologies to provide California residents with all of the following:

(A) Improved quality of life.

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- (B) Expanded access to public and private resources for education, training, and commerce.
- (C) Increased access to public resources enhancing public health and safety.
- "digital bridging the divide" (D) Assistance in through expanded access to new technologies by low income, disabled, or otherwise disadvantaged 13 Californians.
- (5) To assess projected costs of providing enhanced 15 universal lifeline service in accordance with the intent of 16 this article, and to delineate the subsidy support needed to maintain the redefined scope of universal service in a 18 competitive market.
- (6) To design and recommend an equitable 20 broad-based subsidy support mechanism for universal 21 communication service in freely competitive markets. 22 service in competitive markets in a manner that conforms 23 with subdivision (c) of Section 871.7.
- (7) To develop a process to periodically review and 25 revise the definition of universal communication service to reflect new technologies and markets consistent with subdivision (c) of Section 871.7.
- (8) To consider whether similar regulatory treatment 29 for the provision of similar services is appropriate and 30 feasible.
- (c) In conducting its investigation, the commission 32 shall take into account the role played by a number of 33 diverse but convergent industries, in addition to 34 telephone service providers regulated by the 35 commission. For example, in contrast to telephone 36 utilities, manufacturers and service providers from other 37 industries are either unregulated or regulated at the local 38 or federal level. shall consider that many of the providers 39 of voice, video, and data services are not economically

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regulated by the commission or any other governmental 2 entity.

- (d) The commission shall complete its investigation report to the Legislature its findings and recommendations on or before January 1, 2002. The recommendations of the commission shall be consistent with state policies for telecommunications as set forth in Section 709, and with all of the following principles:
- (1) Essential universal service shall be provided at 10 affordable prices to all Californians regardless of linguistic, cultural, ethnic, physical, financial, and geographic considerations.
- (2) In order to effectively bridge the digital divide 14 between the information rich and information poor, there must be an ongoing evaluation by the commission of those services that shall appropriately be deemed essential, and therefore, a part of universal service.
 - (3) Public policy shall be to provide incentives, as needed, to promote deployment of advanced telecommunications technology to all segments.
 - (4) Consumers shall be provided access to all information needed to allow timely and informed choices about telecommunications products and services and how to best use them.
 - (5) Education, health care, community, and government institutions shall be positioned as early recipients of the new and emerging technologies so as to maximize the economic and social benefit of these services.
- (6) All parties involved in providing services utilizing 32 evolving telecommunications networks shall adhere to the same guidelines regarding mutual interconnectivity, interoperability, common carriage, reliability, privacy, and security.